This species can not be confused with any of our other species, for it is the only one with the apices of the elytra acute.

NEW SPECIES OF TENTHREDINIDAE FROM THE EAST AND MIDDLE WEST.¹

By ALEX. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Urbana, Ill.

The following new species were in collections received from Mr. F. M. Schott, Wyandanch, New York; Professor J. S. Hine, Ohio State University; and Professor A. L. Lovett, Oregon Agricultural College. They make an interesting addition to our fauna.

Acantholyda modesta n. sp.

Female. Body black with the clypeus, almost connected with two spots above antennae, a quadrangular spot on each frontal orbit, a wedge-shaped mark on each occipital furrow, the interocellar furrow, note-shaped mark from caudo-mesal angle of each compound eye to caudal margin of head, occipital orbits, extending to caudal margin and connecting with note-shaped marks and marks on occipital furrows, median area of mesonotum, mesoscutellum, small adjacent dash of each lateral lobe, metascutellum, margin of prothorax, tegulae, all the sterna, coxae, sterna of abdomen and margin on terga, more or less suffused with reddish, white; antennae with flagellum rufous, about thirty-five segments, first segment of flagellum longer than the next two; legs with femora black above and with a black line below, otherwise rufous; tibiae and tarsi rufous; wings hyaline, veins black. Length 15 mm.

Habitat: Wyandanch, Long Island, New York; F. M. Schott, collector. This species is similar to marginiventris Cresson.

Xyela intrabilis n. sp.

Male. Body black; the mandibles and the tegulae yellow; the clypeus, labrum, antennae, and legs dull luteous; head

¹ Contributions from the Entomological Laboratories of the University of Illinois, No. 72.

polished, impunctate; antennal furrows obsolete; the labrum fringed with setae; the clypeus truncately rounded and very finely carinate at middle; median fovea wanting; front with a slender mesal furrow; antennae with the first segment of the flagellum longer than all the following segments together, the second and third and following segments of the flagellum subequal; lateral ocelli on slight protuberances, more elevated than median; mesothorax dull, impunctate; wings membranous, clear, stigma broad, not darkly colored, the radial sector interrupted for nearly half its length. Length 3 mm.

Habitat: Wyandanch, Long Island, New York; F. M. Schott, collector. This species falls near salicis Rohwer.

Empria columna n. sp.

Female. Body black with the knees and beyond rufous, paler on the anterior legs; clypeus uniformly convex, not carinate, deeply angularly emarginate; antennae with the first segment of the flagellum longer than the second, nearly as long as the subequal second and third together; antennal furrow broad, so broad as to appear almost wanting; ocellar basin a broad slightly concave area; median fovea a deep pit; ocellar and interocellar furrows wanting; saw-guides with dorsal and ventral margins converging, the ventral more strongly, the distal portion obliquely truncate; the wings smoky, the stigma, veins, and costa brown. Length 5.5 mm.

Habitat: Ira, Summit County, Ohio; received from Prof. Jas. S. Hine. This species, which runs to cavata MacG., is readily separated from this species by the form of the head and the shape of the saw-guides.

Pareophora guara n. sp.

Female. Body black with the collar, tegulae, knees, tibiae, and tarsi white; clypeus flat, shallowly roundly emarginate; antennae with the first segment of the flagellum distinctly longer than the second, the second and third subequal; lateral foveae large, nearly as large as the median fovea; ocellar basin not well defined; head scarcely depressed about the median ocellus; ocellar and interocellar furrows only faintly impressed; vertical furrows deep but very short; scutellum flat; pleura polished; saw-guides short, blunt, dorsal margin concave, the ventral and distal margins forming a continuous semicircle; wings hyaline, veins including costa and stigma pale. Length 6 mm.

Habitat: Marion County, Arkansas; received from A. L. Lovett. This species is very different from floridana Cresson.

Macrophya bellula n. sp.

Female. Body black with the labrum, clypeus, spot on each mandible, trochanters, protibiae above, the mesotibiae more or less above, more or less of the proximal portion of the protarsal and mesotarsal segments, and a spot on the upper side of the middle of the metatibiae; the antennae with the first segment of the flagellum distinctly longer than the second; the clypeus broadly roundly emarginate; the head and thorax finely punctured; the saw-guides with the dorsal margin concave, the ventral margin convex, the distal portion oblique, the distal end bluntly rounded; the wings hyaline, the stigma and the veins black. Length 8 mm.

Habitat: Greenwood Lake, New Jersey; F. M. Schott, collector. This species is related to externa Say.

Dolerus neoagcistus n. sp.

Female. Body black with the prothorax, the median lobe of the mesonotum, the greater part of each lateral lobe, the appendage of the scutellum, the mesopleura and metapleura for the most part, the basal plates, and the abdomen, except the saw-guides, rufous; the antennae with the first segment of the flagellum longer than the second, the second and third subequal; the head uniformly densely punctate; the vertical furrows punctiform; head not with a transverse furrow extending from the vertical furrows behind the compound eyes; the median and lateral lobes of the mesonotum uniformly finely punctate; the lateral lobes with an impunctate area extending to the median lobe; the mesoscutellum finely punctate; the appendage of the scutellum longitudinally striate; the sawguides retracted, the distal end convexly oblique, sharply pointed above, setiferous; wings slightly smoky, the veins and stigma black. Length 8 mm.

Habitat: Southfield, New York; Frederic M. Schott, collector. This species is related to agaistus MacG.

Dolerus neostugnus n. sp.

Female. Body black with the prothorax, mesopleura, median lobe of the mesonotum, the metanotum except the metascutellum, the basal plates, and the abdomen except the saw-guides, rufous; the antennae with the first segment of the flagellum longer than the second, the second slightly longer

than the third; the head with the front, frontal orbits, postocellar area, and vertical orbits uniformly punctate; the vertical furrows punctiform; the lobes of the mesonotum uniformly sparsely punctate, the caudal part of the lateral lobes and the mesoscutellum more closely punctate; the lateral lobes of the mesonotum not with a smooth area extending to the median lobe; the mesopleura closely punctate; the saw-guides with the dorsal margin slightly and the ventral margin strongly convergent, the distal portion obliquely truncately rounded; the wings hyaline, the veins black. Length 7 mm.

Habitat: Urbana, Illinois; received from A. L. Lovett. This species belongs to the nudus group; its coloraton will distinguish it.

Pristiphora luteola Norton.

This species, which was based upon the male alone, is the male of *Pristiphora bivittata* Norton.

ANOTHER REMINISCENCE OF EARLY DAYS.

By Wm. T. Bather, Past President, B. E. S.

Although I was not a charter member of the Brooklyn Society, I had the pleasure of meeting many of the early Brooklyn collectors.

As a boy in the late seventies, I had never met an entomologist or any one interested in insects, but I often went in the fields and woods with a crude homemade net and corkless cigar box in which to pin my specimens.

One Sunday afternoon, I think it was in the year 1877, I was on the old Coney Island road, then a wonderful collecting locality with flowery fields, farms, and woodland from Prospect Park to the Coney Island creek; a single-track horse-car line was the only means of transportation, and the greater part of a day's outing was consumed in a trip to and from the now famous Coney resort.

I saw across the fields for the first time in my life a man with a butterfly net, and I lost no time in introducing myself to none other than our good member, Mr. Jacob Doll. He invited me to his home and gave me my first lesson in the art of collecting, mounting, and preserving insects. He also gave me a big female Cecropia moth, a great prize at that time. It was through his kind interest